

FOO FILE COPY		CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL		CONFIDENTIAL	
		SECURITY INFORMATION		REPORT	
		CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
		INFORMATION FROM			
		FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS		CD	
COUNTRY	China	DATE OF INFORMATION	1951		
SUBJECT	Military - Navy	DATE DIST.	4 Feb 1952		
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers	NO. OF PAGES	4		
WHERE PUBLISHED	Hong Kong	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.			
DATE PUBLISHED	1 Nov - 14 Dec 1951				
LANGUAGE	Chinese				

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANINGS OF ESPIONAGE ACT 56 U. S. C. 91 AND 92, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO ANY PERSON OR TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. DESTRUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS INTENSIFY NAVAL BUILD-UP IN SOUTH CHINA

During November and December 1951, pro-KMT Hong Kong Chinese-language newspapers carried numerous reports concerning the Chinese Communist naval build-up in South China, especially in Kwangtung. Training of naval personnel is being stepped up in various naval academies. The fleet in this region is being strengthened with additional ships. Naval bases such as Huang-pu and Yu-lin are being expanded. Fort Bayard and nearby strategic islands are being built up for military purposes; recently Ao-t'ou Chiang (harbor), Shan-wei Chiang, Chia-tzu Chiang, and Shen-ch'uan Chiang were designated as military harbors. In at least two instances the reports indicated that these naval buildups are for the purpose of aiding "democratic forces" in Southeast Asia to fight the imperialists.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO ESTABLISH BRANCH NAVAL ACADEMIES -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 30 Nov 51

After an inspection made by Chinese Communist authorities of the various naval organizations in Kwangtung, the need to strengthen and reorganize naval installations was recognized. Yeh Chien-ying was thereupon given the responsibility of establishing branch naval academies and training centers at Canton, Huang-pu, Hu-men, Ta-p'eng Wan, Ta-Ya Wan, Swatow, and Fort Bayard. The South China Combined Naval Academy (Hai-chun Lien-hsueh-yuan) is to be established at Yu-lin, Hainan. The Naval Headquarters will be responsible for selecting the chiefs of the academies and training centers; these offices may be filled by Soviet naval advisers.

In addition to the South China Combined Naval Academy, which will be organized on a large scale, each branch academy will train about 2,500 men and each training center will train approximately 1,500. First, the marines of the River Defense Section and the Patrol Section [headquarters not given] will receive 3 months' training; the officers will then receive a year's training at Yu-lin.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SOVIET ADVISERS INSPECT YU-LIN NAVAL TRAINING STATION -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 22 Nov 51

In October, about one month ago, a staff officer of the Chinese Communist Naval Headquarters, Hsiao Ching-kuang (1) [numbers in parentheses refer to appended characters], accompanied a group of Soviet advisers, inspected Yu-lin. He emphasized the importance of training naval personnel there.

CALLS SOUTH CHINA FLEET WEAK -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 25 Nov 51

Hsiao Ching-kuang was quoted as saying that in modern naval warfare success may be achieved only with large naval forces. The present ten chientui [fleets] are composed of vessels supplied by the Soviets; some being remodeled from older Soviet merchantmen. As for southern China, the South China Fleet and vessels under the command of the River Defense Headquarters do not have effective combat potential and the organization of the marines is inadequate.

ADD VESSELS TO SOUTH CHINA FLEET -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 1 Dec 51

According to information originating from the Chinese Communist South China Fleet Headquarters, two gunboats and five submarines were recently transferred to South China waters from the Soviet Navy. This transfer, it is said, was made on the request of No-shi-ma-i-ting [Chinese approximation of Russian name], the high-ranking Soviet adviser who recently completed an inspection tour of the South China area accompanied by a Chinese Communist Naval Inspection Group. He found the naval strength too inadequate to defend the area. The above-mentioned vessels were first seen in Huang-pu waters on 27 November 1951 but were transferred to Yu-lin harbor on the following day. It is believed that these ships will be stationed at the Hsi-sha and Nan-wei islands to stand as a threat to French forces in Indochina.

SOVIET OFFICERS DIRECT FLEET BUILD-UP -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 22 Nov 51

After schooling naval trainees at Yu-lin, the Chinese Communist Central and South China Naval Headquarters desired to include several ships of the River Defense Headquarters in its expanding command. However, Tseng Sheng (2), commander of the River Defense Headquarters, opposed this move because he has only the Wu-feng, the Chieh-fang, and a few converted gunboats and motor-powered sailboats which can insure security of inland waters only. Ships of the Central and South China Fleet are stationed along the Hailan coast and rely upon coastal shore batteries for protection. Despite this request for additional ships, the Central People's Government has been unable to supply them to the Central and South China Naval Headquarters.

In June 1951, two vessels, salvaged from the Wan-shan area, were repaired at the Central and South China Naval Shipyard in Yu-lin harbor with the assistance of Soviet technicians. Recently, two landing craft were transferred from Dairen to the South China Naval Fleet for training purposes. In all, there are approximately 90 vessels in the Central and South China Fleet which is, however, still without a single destroyer.

Under Soviet direction, the Chinese Communists have placed the Central and South China Navy under the command of Teng Chao-hsiang (3), former captain of the KMT cruiser Chungking who defected to the Communists. At present,

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL **CONFIDENTIAL**

Yu-lin has the following facilities: a shipyard directed by Ch'en Hung-ta (4); the Marine Headquarters of Central and South China, under Ch'en Hung-k'ai (5); a naval pumping station and training academy; and a maritime training school. About 85 percent of the Chinese Communist vessels are now not fit for combat and can be used only for training purposes.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS BUILDING MOTOR-POWERED VESSELS TO AID VIET MINH FORCES --
Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 2 Nov 51

The Chinese Communists are actively constructing armor-clad, motor-powered vessels at Huang-pu and Yu-lin to aid landing operations and sea maneuvers of Viet Minh forces. During the past 5 months, about 260 such ships were constructed at Huang-pu alone. The completed vessels are sent in groups of ten to Wei-chou Tao and Yu-lin Harbor. Approximately 400 of these vessels are now reported to be assembled in the vicinity of Wei-chou Tao.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL BASES ALONG KWANGTUNG COAST PROGRESSES -- Hong Kong,
Kung-shang Jih-pao, 30 Nov 51

Representatives of the Chinese Communist Central People's Government, Central and South China Naval Headquarters, accompanied by ten Soviet technicians, recently visited Huang-pu, Chang-chou, Pai-tsao-sha, Hung-sheng-sha, and Chu-chiang Ts'un. The Soviet advisers recommended that the waters around Pai-tsao-sha, Chang-chou, and Hung-sheng-sha be dredged and that two modern naval docks be built. Two dredges have recently been seen in the Huang-pu area.

The Central People's Government Military Council (Chung-yang Chun-wei Hui) has designated Huang-pu and Yu-lin as military harbors.

Over one-half of the installations planned for Yu-lin have been completed, but construction work in Huang-pu has only just begun.

SOUTH CHINA SUBMARINE BASES NEAR COMPLETION -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao,
7 Dec 51

Approximately 70 percent of the engineering work on the submarine base at Yu-lin has been completed. When completed the base will be able to repair any type of submarine.

Many medium and small Soviet submarines have been seen in the Hainan area. It is reported that from seven to nine submarines are stationed at the island.

Approximately 40 Soviet submarine experts are in Foochow making preparations to build a submarine base at Ma-wei located about 120 nautical miles from Taiwan. It is reported that four airfields have been completed in the area.

ESTABLISH NAVIGATION STATION TO AID VIET MINH FORCES -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao, 14 Dec 51

To increase aid to Viet Minh forces, the Soviet Union has ordered the Chinese Communists to set up an Aid-Viet Minh Navigation Station at Wei-chou Tao. The station is under the command of a Soviet naval officer, Li-la /approximation from the Chinese/, who has about 20 naval advisers helping him direct the transport of goods by sea to Viet Minh-held areas.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL **CONFIDENTIAL**

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

**NAME MILITARY HARBORS IN KWANGTUNG COASTAL STRIP -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang
Jih-pao, 25 Nov 51**

After a tour of inspection of the Ta-p'eng and Ta-ya bay areas and adjacent regions in eastern Kwangtung by Wu K'o-hua (6), deputy commanding general of the Fifteenth Army Group, Fourth Field Army, and Monastirev, head of the Soviet military advisory group in Kwangtung, the following were designated as military harbors: Ao-t'ou Chiang in Hui-yang Hsien, Shan-wei Chiang in Hai-feng Hsien, Chia-tzu Chiang in Lu-feng Hsien, and Shen-ch'uan Chiang in Hui-lai Hsien.

Peasants have been put to work in eastern Kwangtung building coastal defenses and air-raid shelters. Patrol craft from an undesignated port have been sent by Kwangtung River Defense Headquarters to the above-mentioned harbors and will operate under the Ta-ya Chiang Shore Patrol and Raid Warning Command. Chinese Communist army officers of regimental rank and above will command the patrol boats in the four harbors designated.

**FORT BAYARD BECOMES SECOND-CLASS NAVAL BASE -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao,
1 Nov 51**

The Fort Bayard Harbor area is being developed to meet heavier military and civilian freight traffic. It is being made into one of the Chinese Communists' second-class naval bases. Its vast harbor area and dock frontage, with Tung-hai Tao and Nan-chou Tao situated just outside, forms a haven capable of anchoring ships of the 15,000-ton class and can accommodate about 58 large- and small-size naval ships at one time. Its main jetty affords anchorage for large seagoing transports. Tung-hai Tao has many inlets and harbors suitable for submarine bases or auxiliary ports for the Fort Bayard Harbor.

The South China Naval Department (Hai-chun Pu) of the Central and South China Naval Headquarters has not only expanded the administrative jurisdiction of this harbor, but also has completed repair work on the jetty and strengthened military defense installations. It is expanding Tung-hai Tao into an auxiliary port and has established a Tung-hai sea patrol office on the island. About 40 specialists from a "friendly country" and 1,000 tons of equipment arrived recently at Fort Bayard via Huang-pu and Yu-lin. This naval build-up is being carried out with the intention of aiding "democratic forces" in Southeast Asia "to win independence for the imperialists."

CHARACTERS

1. 蕭 頸 光
2. 曾 生
3. 鄧 兆 祥

4. 陳 宏 達
5. 陳 宏 開
6. 吳 克 華

- E N D -

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL